NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

HE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and shaling that a discriminating public were bestowing their patron to that extent that more warerooms were becessary to exhibit all stock, have calarged their depot, by opining an extensive ware electroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, op te the City Hall. This colargement of warehouser room, with the metastave enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscrite keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar after what has any other establishment in the world. Farticular at on will be had to constructing safes for private families to match other furniture, for the security of pitte and jewelry.

Also—

ones's patent permutation uses, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st, New York,
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNGWLSS, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

tion and pamphiets giving every informat the office or to any of the company's aget FRED'S. WINSTON, President. ISAAC ARBATT, Secretary. SHEPT ARD HOMANS, Actuary. MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Exar

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing VENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A , &

made for concrete churches, villas, cot-DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercal credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

An inmense assortment of seasonable fabrics constantly also, a full and attractive stock of carpetings, cit-clotha, rugs, mate, our-lain materials, lace curtains, gill cornices, battes, &c., &c., much below regular prices.

10RD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259, and 251 Grand street, and 47 and 49 Cakharine street

ATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law Booms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

Hollands, ter Schnapps, rands of Sherry, Maderia, and Pr and cigars direct from shippers. CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

BEN. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

WOOLLENS.—1857.—WILSON G. HUNT & Co.

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY LONDON GORDIAL GIN.

olicilinal AND ONLY LONDON GIN MPORTED.—The

din London from sound barley, under the surveillance
a sexies laws, it delicately flavored with a fineture of the
reserry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the
kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most cruneral
to, the purest and safest attinulant or disrette drink in use cal men, the purest and safest atimulant or diuretic d It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate favor, from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid ders the article known as Holland Gin, or Schnappe, procounces CHARLESS LONDON CORDIAL GIN "tent only superior camp other, but the best article of the kind he has ever security. It is peculiarly adapted to sottlers in the southern and western Sodies, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air. For sale in quarta at seventy-five cents, and plots thirty eight cents paid druggists, grocers, fruiterers, and country merchants. Beware initiations. Buy only CHARLESS, NONE OTHER BY BHORTED May be had in Washington of Ford & Recther, Daniel B. Chark, J. R. Wilson, Hamilton & Lewih, Wallace Ellot, Hichard J. Ryon.

EDBUNG C. CHARLESS, Importer, May 14—15

May 14—17

El Oculista De Paris

RECIEN llegado a esta cuidad tienna el honor CABALLEROS ESPANOLES

un escejido, Surtido de Espejuelos, Lentes, Anteojos de Teatro, y de Arga Ylsta, Vidrios de Aumento, Migures copios, Lapiceras y Pluma de Ore, que son Articulos Francesas.

Tenda protesionalmente en Eight street, corner Penn. avenue Precios muy moderados, lo mismo de Europa.

. Improve Your Eyes.

STRENGTHEN and assist them, by the Paris opti-cian, D. WOOLSON, who has arrived from Europe with his own, a well as the manufacture of a good many others of the latest im-proved spectacles and eye glasses; among which are the PRESCOPIC CONCAVE AND CONVEX, THE DOUBLE FOCUS AND DOUBLE FOLISHED BRAZILIAN FEBRLES, CRYSTALS, ETC.,

which are warrained to improve any sys affected with weakness, and it is also. SHORT-SIGHTEINESS.

Bersons who are compolied to use glasses, or these now using the fifth the suited at first sight. These wonderful

DUINE-POLISHED VENEZUELIAN CRYSTAL ROCK

have received the highest recommendations at the World's Fair

Fairs, through their producing a clearness and easiness of vision buffers inknown in any other interesting a clearness and easiness of vision buffers inknown in any other interesting.

Prices very reasonable; the same as at his establishment in Europe.

THE NEW YORK PULPIT-In the revival of 1858. Sermons preached in New York and Brooklyn by benty due dictinguished pasters; I vol. 12mo.; price \$1. Glimpses of Jesus, or Christ Kralled in the Affections of his People. By Lev. W. P. Ballern, of Ragland. Price 50 cents. Obbattsen's Commentary on the New Testament, 6 vols.; price per

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 28.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Mr. BRODERICK presented a petition of a large num ber of merchants of the State of California, remonstratin against the repeal of the law establishing the light-hous board; which was referred to the Committee on Com

Mr. SHIELDS presented a memorial from the legislature of Minnesota, praying the establishment of a mail-route from La Crosse to Winnebago, in that State; also, two memorials from citisens of Nicolet, Brown, and Renville counties, in Minnesota, praying the establishment of a mail route from St. Peter to Pajuistance, in that State; which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. POLK presented a petition of citizens of Missouri, praying that certain land offices in that State, about to be closed in pursuance of law, may be consolidated at St. Louis; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Louis; which was referred to the CLAY presented the petition of R. F. Blocker, E. J. Gurley, and J. F. Davis, licensed practitioners of law in Texas, praying compensation for defending Capt. Anderson, his officers and men, who were arrested and tried for an alleged violation of the laws of Texas in executing an order of their superior officer; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Af-fairs, to whom were referred the resolutions of the legis-lature of California relative to the removal of the Sebas-tian Indian reservation from its present location, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, no legislation being necessary on the subject; which was

reed to.

Mr. S., from the same committee, to whom was rerred the bill to confirm the sale of the reservation held
the Christian Indians, and to provide a permanent
ome for said Indians, reported it back without amend
ent, and recommended its passage.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

ment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Virginia Waldron, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

Mr. M., from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Santiago E. Arguello, praying indemnity for losses sustained by him during the war with Mexico, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Guadalupe Estudillo de Arguello, widow of Santiago E. Arguello; which was read and passed to a second reading and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of George J. Knight; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Anthony W. Bayard; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred sundry papers relating to Indian superintendencies in Oregon and Washington Territories, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

Mr. GLARK, from the Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the reports of the Court of Claims in the cases of Robert Harrison and Lettita Humphreys, reported a general bill on the subject entitled "a bill explanatory of the acts for carrying into effect the ninth article of the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain;" which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. BIGLER, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred the rediing the arrangement and disposal of public buildings in the city

arrangement and disposal of public buildings in the city of Philadeiphia, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the petition of Sarah A. Watson, widow of Colonel Wm. H. Watson, who was killed at Monterey, praying a renewal of her pension, and the petition of Anna Addison, widow of Captain Addison, praying a continuation of her pension from the time it expires, reported that the committee thought these petitions ought to be granted, but as a general bill had been reported on the subject, he would ask that they lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. F., from the same committee, reported adversely on the petitions of Lydia Weeks, Ebenezer Watson, Joseph Morrow, and John Drout.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DOOLITILE asked and obtained leave to intro-duce a bill to settle the titles to certain lands belonging to the half-breed Kanass Indians in Kansas Territory which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

to the half-breed Kanas Indians in Kanasa Territory; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. STUART asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to create two additional land districts in the Territory of Washington; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," approved July 30, 1854, and a joint resolution in favor of certain Cherokees; which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion by Mr. KING, a resolution was adopted di-recting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate what proceedings, if any, have been taken to investigate and punish the alleged complicity of the cus-tom-house officers at New Orleans with the partner of the house of Simon de Visser and Jose Villarubia, for frands upon the revenue by false invoices and false computation of quantities and values.

Mr. CLAY submitted a resolution, which lies over until to morrow, under the rule, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the papers filed in the department in support of the claims of Blocker and Gurley, and James F. Davis, counsel employed in the defence of Lieut. Anderson and his detachment, arrested by the civil authorities of Texas, while in the discharge of their official duties under the orders of Gen. Harney.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere, snul to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MASON objected to the present consideration of the resolution, as a resolution of inquiry had already been introduced, and it would be better to obtain the facts before proceeding further in regard to the matter.

Mr. SEWARD said he only proposed to instruct the committee to inquire whether any additional legislation was necessary. These aggressions were intolerable, for already eleven of our vessels had been fired upon in the Gulf of Mexico by British cruisers.

Mr. MASON replied that he had no information in regard to that matter except the reports in the newspapers of the day; and that information was not of such a character that the Senate ought to act upon it. He preferred to have the resolution lie over.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1858.

On motion by Mr. YULEE, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts now in force in relation to the Patent Office; but the hour having arrivet for taking up the special order, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives making appropria-tions for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June,

After a long debate, the clause in the bill providing ex-ra compensation for the Globe reporters in the House of tepresentatives was amended by inserting a clause giving rsimilar allowance to the Globe reporters in the Senate. Mr. TOOMBS then moved to strike out the whole lause; which was not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 31—as

Fich, Gwin, Hale, Pearce, Pogh, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, and Wate—12.

Mr. WADE said that he had paired off with his colleague, Mr. Publ.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that on Thursday next he should call up the subject of the Pacific railroad, and ask leave to make some remarks thereon.

On motion by Mr. STUART, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds, or mixed-bloods, of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes," approved the 17th of July, 1856; which had been returned from the House of Representatives with an amendment. The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill is therefore passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, objected to the reading of the journal until the Speaker had ascertained whether or not a quorum had appeared. The SPEAKER, after a count, announced that eightyix members were present.

Mr. CLEMENS then moved that there be a call of the House; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 35, nays

House; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 35, mays 75.

The SPEAKER, after a second count, stated that a quorum ha I appeared, when the journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, from the select committee appointed to consider the bill to apportion the clerks of the soveral departments of the United States government in the city of Washington among the several States and Territories, submitted a report; which was ordered to be printed. The bill itself has already been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, under a suspension of the rules, submitted a joint resolution authorizing and direct-ing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the compensation of stenographers employed by the committees of the House, as audited under the direction of the House; which, under the operation of the previous question,

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, asked una ent to introduce a joint resolution to the effi-nuch as each and all the States of this Union rights in the Territories as the property of the several States of the Union, no new State formed out of the territories of the United States shall be admitted until it shall have been ascertained by a census taken by authority of been ascertained by a census taken by authority of Congress that the Territory seeking admission shall contain population equal to the number required for one representative in Congress, according to the ratio then existing, nor until such Territory shall have been authorized by an act of Congress to hold a convention to form a constitution, and shall have presented the same for admission in pursuance of said act and in accordance with the constitution of the United States. Mr. Quirman said it was not his intention to put the resolution immediately upon its passage, but to have it postponed until to-morrow a week.

Objection being made.

o-morrow a week.

Objection being made,
Mr. QUITMAN moved that the rules be suspended: ending which,
Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, called for the regular

THE DOORKERPER OF THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER stated that the business first in order was the report of the Committee on Accounts, concluding with the resolution for the dismissal of the Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, presented a statement from Mr. Hackney, the Doorkeeper, in which that gentleman complained that he had no opportunity to confront his accusers before the committee, and said he would forbear making any partial defence in view of the grave charges intimated by the committee, and invoked the justice of the House to refer the whole subject to a new committee for a full investigation. He said he did not ask this indulgence for the sake of delay, but that he ought not to be condemned upon experts, unsworn statements.

Mr. STEPHENS thought it right that the matter

Mr. STEPHENS thought it right that the matter

Mr. STEPHENS thought it right that the matter should be fairly investigated, so as to bring all the facts before the House. He moved therefore that the request be granted, and that the facts be referred to the committee raised to investigate the accounts of the present door-keeper and the doorkeeper of the last Congress. It was the great constitutional right that no man should be put upon his trial without being heard. He said this without knowing anything at all of the facts.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, said the gentleman from Georgia labored under a misapprehension, and the statement that Mr. Hackney had not had an opportunity to confront his accusers was untrue. His accusers were not living witnesses but his own written statements. The committee had called Mr. Hackney before them to explain the discrepancy in his accounts, and his explanation had only implicated him more deeply. The charges were, first, the employment of subordinates in excess of the number authorized, and, second, the fabilication of the accounts in the folding-room, neither of which were denied.

Mr. SFINNER, of New York, said the committee had

accounts in the folding-room, neither of which were denied.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, said the committee had a discovered that the account for April had been completely torn out, but had since been found. He read from it to show that that account had been very materially altered.

Mr. KUNKEL caused to be read a letter from one of the subordinates of the Doorkeeper, alleging that he had been dismissed because he refused to give up his salary for April after he had receipted for it.

Mr. HUGHES said that the select committee appointed to investigate the conductant accounts of the Doorkeeper had heard all the testimony they desired to hear against the parties implicated, and would report as soon as the parties themselves should have a hearing. In the vote

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, remarking that the House was now without a Doorkseper, proposed the following seolution, and demanded the previous question: Received, That Darius Truesdale, of New York, Be, and to hereby, appointed Doorkseper of the House of Representatives for the remain-ter of the Thirty-86th Congress.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, moved that House adjourn; which motion was not agreed to—y 7, nays 103.

ession of the Postasses.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, moved to amend so the the matter would come up at 12 o'clock.

The amendment was lost, and the original propositions of the control of

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be dicharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. Alexander, praying the impeachment of Judge Wa rous, of Texas.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Hinois, demanded the previou question, and, under the operation thereof, the report was agreed to.

The House next resumed the consideration of the reso-lution of Mr. Quitkan, in relation to the admission of new States, the question being on the motion that the rules be suspended to enable its introduction. The question was taken and the rules were not sus-pended—yeas 88, nays 88.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, asked consent to introduce resolutions authorizing the House, between the hours of four and five o'clock each day prior to the 29th inst., in Committee of the Whole House, or Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to take a recess until 7 o'clock, p. m., when the debate in the House shall be confined to the pending question, directing the reporting in the Globe of the names of those who may be absent when the last vote by year and may may be taken, and fixing Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d of the piecest month, as "objected days" for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, gave notice that if the resolution should be received, he should move to amend so that during the present and next week it should be in order each day for the Committee of the Whole to take a recess until 74 o'clock p. m., provided no vote should be taken at such evening season except that the committee rise and the House adjourn.

svening session except that the committee rise and the House adjourn.

Objection being made to the resolutions,
Mr. CHAFFEE moved that the rules be suspended which motion was not agreed to—ayes 74, noes no

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution which was agreed to requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House any information in its possession in relation to the firing into, boarding, and searching of American vessels along the coast of the United States and in the Gulf of Mexico by British ships-

Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, asked consent to introduce a resolution making the compensation of the doorkeeper of the House hereafter \$2,000 per annum, and authorizing him to employ a superintendent of the folding room, at a compensation of \$1,500, and, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts, such number of folders and laborers as he may deem necessary to perform the work; two horses during the session of Congress, and that he may receive a suitable allowance for expenses in sending messages by messengers and pages, and employ not to exceed fourteen messengers, at a compensation of \$3 per day; not to exceed eleven at a compensation of \$3 per day; not to exceed eleven at a compensation of \$3 per day during the session of Congress; four laborers at a compensation of \$1 50 per day during the session of Congress; twelve pages between the years of ten and sixteen at a compensation of \$2 per day each, during the session of Congress, and deducting from the pay of the doorkeeper a sufficient amount to pay any contract made by him not authorized by resolution or without the authority of the House.

Objection being made,

Mr. MASON moved that the rules be suspended; which was agread to—ayes 118, noes 48—two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The resolutions were agreed to. THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, asked consent to introduce a resolution that inasmuch as the existing tariff has been found inadequate to supply the government with revenue, the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revising the present tariff, abolishing foreign valuations and substituting specific duties where necessary to obtain ad valeras duties, and so augmenting the duties on iron or domestic manufactures as to afford increased protection to American industry and labor.

Objection being made,
Mr. MORRIS moved that the rules be suspended; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 86, nays 101—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, asked consent to present the memorial of the artists of the United States, and have it referred to a select committee to be appointed by the Speaker.

the Speaker.

Objection being made,

Mr. MARSHALL, moved that the rules he suspended.

Ry Mr. SCOTT, of California: 1. Concurrent resolutions of the agustature of California: asking of Congress a donation of five per cent resolution of the legislature of California relative to establishing a resolutions of the legislature of California relative to establishing a casily-mainer as Sen Laus Oblapo. 3. Nicholas Turace, et al., esking indemniarity for desses guntained by Indian hestilities. 4. Joint restutes of the State of California in relation to the release of J. M. lession may be a considered to the state of California in relation to the release of J. M. lession assibirities.

The San Francisco Bulletin publishes statements from a dozen or more correspondents in regard to the expenses of living in that city. There is much diversity in the amounts required to support "a man, wife, child, and servant." Some state that they can live on from 700 to 1,000 dollars. Others say they are economical, and can-not get along with less than from 2,500 to 3,600 dollars. Judging from the average of the amounts said to be re-quired, it would appear that the cost of living is about 30 per cent. higher in California than in New York.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

TWO CENTS.

Washington, May 9, 1858.—The overland mail for St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco is a "fixed fact It will be recollected by you that the overland mail we established by law on the 3d of March, 1857. Imm

Washington, May 9, 1858.—The overland mail from St Louis and Memphis to San Francisco is a "fixed fact." It will be recollected by you that the overland mail was catablished by law on the 3d of March, 1857. Immediately after the accession of Governor Brown to the Post Office Department he took up the subject, and, after a most pains taking examination of it, devised the means for executing the law, and submitted his plans to the newly-installed Fresident of the United States. The President laid the measure, so important did he esteem it, before a full cabinet council. After numerous consultations, it was unanimously resolved to commit the execution of the contract it was thought best to make to John Butterfield and eight or nine other experienced, energetic and public spirited stage contractors and expressment of known means. They were not only known to be possessed of ample means, but also of a perseverance that would not quail when they came to grapple with the gigantic difficulties that existed on the routes between the Mistasppi river and 5sm Francisco.

The route subcated by the Possusster Goperal, unider the advice of the President and his cabinet, has since been carefully examined by the contractors.

The contractors were allowed by law and contract one year within which to prepare for the execution of the great trust confided to them. They are to commence running four-horse coaches from both ends of the route, semi-weekly, on the 16th of September next, and make the trip in twenty-five-days. After completing their examination, so well pleased are they with their prospects that they have made application, it is understood, to be allowed to run a mall from San Francisco quite down to Fort Yuma on the first of July next, and from St. Louis and Memphis to Fogt Belknap at the same date. This application, in whole or in part, will probably be granted. As this is the first of July next, and from St. Louis and the Mississippi river, for the conveyance of passengers, and for the purpose of building up a continuo

To confirm this preference but one thing is wanting—thorough military protection.

This want, with the eye of a practised statesman, the ever-cantious Postmaster General has not only apprehended, but sought to provide against. It is understood that this sugacious officer has made formal application to the President of the United States for a thorough protection of a route so important, and along which so much life and property will pass—a route which Congress has ordered to be opened at a cost so large, and with prospects so flattering. What plan of protection will ulfimately be resolved on, of course the uninitiated cannot know; but it is believed that the President himself has bestowed some thought upon the subject, and has given it in charge to the Secretary of War, with instructions to render the operations of the Postmaster General secure. If this has been done, the security will certainly be afforded; for Gov. Floyd is apit to do what he undertakes. With Lieutenant General Scott to devise military plans, and competent subordinates to execute schemes of defence.

Gov. Floyd is apt to do what he undertakes. What Lieutenant General Scott to devise military plans, and competent subordinates to execute schemes of defence, the Secretary is able to consummate his measures with rare satisfaction to the President and the country.

Security being afforded to the Postmaster General's great overland mail route of 2,550 miles, what will follow? What must follow? Settlements at each stage "station," and in every fertile valley; every station every f telegraph office, an express office. An immense immigra-tion will follow the stages. Security and stages can never be far separated from the emigrants—they are bound to go together; and when found together, they will build

cents along their path. Hence the Postmaster General, in the first eighteen months of his service, will have the happiness of instituting armesure which will build up the "waste places" of his country, and thus connect together the distant and disunited parts thereof. What so many statesmen, by other means of a more imposing and costly character, have in vain sought to do, he will have accomplished by the use of the old English stage coach. He will have connected and consolidated the settlements, and created new ones of the utmost importance. He will have given employment to troops, it is true; but the rush of settlers into the protected valleys will quickly transfer the necessity of protection from the white man to the red one. His line of stages from El Pase to the Red river will almost at once cause a line of settlements to spring into existence, across which Indians cannot go. It will at once open Texas from its northeastern flank, and pour into it a wondrous tide of throbbing humanity. So with Arkansas, so with southwest Missouri, eminently so with Arizona and southeast California.

Ten years hence this great measure of Postmaster General Brown is likely to be considered the wisest and the most beneficent which will signalize the administration of President Buchmann. It connects the remote portions of a vast empire, and is therefore statesmanlike; it insures the building and maintenance of a telegraph for tha convenience of trade and commerce upon the most distant and greatest ocean, and is therefore wise and beneficent.

As the ball was set in motion amid many jeers and

cent.

As the ball was set in motion amid many jeers and taunts, the Postmaster General may well felicitate himself upon his brilliant prospects of achieving a successful result. To conduct to a successful issue so important an undertaking will be an leason alike to those who plan and those who execute its it will be the event of his life and of the administration.

Go and see the inimitable KELLER TROUTE.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Monnay, May 16.—Court opened at 12, m. Present, Judges Blackford and Scarburgh.

Mr. Blair, late United States Solicitor, presented the commission of his successor, Ransom H. Gillet, esq., with his outh of office, endorsed thereon as such, which, at the request of Mr. Blair, was read by the chief clerk, and the same was ordered by the court to be recorded.

The amended petition in the case of Barnits, administrator of Greer vs. The United States, was ordered to be filed.

filed.

Robert Brackenridge, jr., esq., of Indiana, was Adjourned to Wednesday next, 12 m.

The largest and purest, nugget of gold yet discovered, and which weighs 1454 pounds Troy, will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace, near London, this month. It was found at Bendijo, Australia, 18 feet from the surface. Its computed value is \$36,000.

The recent charter election at New Brunswick, New Jersey, must have resulted satisfactorily to all parties, if we may be allowed to judge from the complexion of the men elected. A democratic mayor is chosen; a Fillmors man for recorder; an American and two republicans for aldermen; two republicans, three Americans, and one democrat for councilmen; an American for clerk, and a democrat for marshal.

THE LATEST FROM MENICO.

He can make no impression with his miserabbatteries on a place defended by 100 heavy guns
relies on treachery among the insiders, he'll recks
out his host. If that is to be the game, the inside
beat him, for they have the most minnly, and out
for beatter. Full ballion semantices was at
hat it is your hungry bells, that goes in for treastagens, and spolis. Buy upon it, men, and
they will hold out. Should there be treached,
vows he'll retire to the castle with all the faith
not leave one stone of the city standing upon a
And he's the man to do it—Caramba!
General Garga is still bombarding Tampico,

The New Orleans Crescent of the 11th 1

prisoners. The particulars well known.

hood. The latest accounts from Vidaurif state it troops still remained in the positions taken immed after the battle with Miramon, which had filled the of forces with terror. It was stated that Degollado at daurif would march their forces into Jalisco, by what purpose is not clear.

dauri would march their forces into Jallace, but for what purpose is not clear.

A letter of the 3d instant, from the capital, says that the Zuloaga government has not a dollar, and the clergy, having already spent a million and a half, healtated 'a make further advances: It was necessary for Coollos to march to the relief of San Luis, and he refused to stir a step unless supplied with the sinews of war. The Bishop of Madrid finally arranged the matter by promising to pay-him the sum of \$150,000 on the 5th instant, the day fixed for his departure. The letter concludes by expressing the ophnion that "this clerical military misgovernment" speedily approaches its downfall.

According to El Progrece the troops of Euloage had committed many atroctics. Letters of the 24th, utt. from Aquascalientes state that Miramon, after his defeat, caused all the disaffected who fell 1600 his hands to be shot. El Progrese states, also, that a number of men from Oajaca and Puebla, on their way to take part in the defence of Vera Cruz, halted at Cotaxia, exhanted with travel, and some of them sick. By chance Cobos, at the head of a band of reactionists, came upon them, took them prisoners, and murdered all, or nearly all, immediately afterwards. One of them, by order of Cobos, was repeatedly plunged into the river and drawn on and this operation was continued until life was extued. The Bolefo, of Collina, states that the troops of Megis and Landa committed frightful excesses in Grazialajara, while in possession of that place.

WASHINGTON THEATER.

orq box mix The beautiful tableaux of QUEEN OF FLOWERS by the WELLER PROUPS. May 18—34 trong affin bog molfods mean are

A POINTED VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury convened to examine into the cause of the death of several passengers on the New York Central railroad by the breaking down of the Sanquoif Didge, have rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the parsons, whose bedies have been viewed by us, came to their deaths by the siving way of the bridge of the New York Central railroad, crowing the Sanquoit creek, in the town of Water and County the type of the town of the County the Sanquoit creek, in the town of Water and County the they were all passengers by the Cincinnali express train coming Rest.

Intelligence has been received from Lec-Territory, to the effect that a band of mus-ted numerous depredations in that neigh-lith, robbing several settlers and the sto-les, some fifteen miles from Lecompto-said to number sixty men, completely as